

vouchers are in the RSM collection. We wish to thank Dr. Joseph Schaffner, Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, for the initial generic determination.—Richard S. Miller, Department of Entomology, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59715 USA and Randall T. Schuh, Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024 USA.

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MEGATOMA (PSEUDOHADROTOMA) KALIKI (COLEOPTERA: DERMESTIDAE): RANGE EXTENSION AND CHARACTER VARIATION

Megatoma (Pseudohadrotoma) kaliki (Beal, 1967) has been known only from the 3 specimens of the type series from British Columbia. A number of additional specimens extends the range along the Rocky Mountains as far south as southwestern Colorado. The data are as follows. COLORADO: La Plata Co.: Durango, 2-vii-1990 (K. Hepworth). IDAHO: Latah Co.: Moscow Mt., 17-vii-81 (R. Turnbow). MONTANA: Gallatin Co.: Bozeman, 16, 26, 30-vi-87 (D. L. Gustafson); *ibid.*, 11-vii-87 (D. L. Gustafson), *ibid.*, 1-vii-21-x-88 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson); Blackmore Creek, 7,200 feet elev., 8-vi-26-ix-89 (interception trap, D. L. Gustafson); Bridger Creek, 1, 3, 24, 30-vii-87 (D. L. Gustafson); *ibid.*, 9-viii-87 (D. L. Gustafson); Bozeman Creek, 23-vii-4-ix-89 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson); Gallatin Canyon, 31-vii-54 (R. C. Froeschner); Langhor Campground, Hyalite Creek, 10 miles south Bozeman, 3-viii-24-ix-89 (funnel trap, C. E. Seibert); Squaw Creek, Spire Rock Campground, Gallatin Canyon, 15-vi-12-vii-88 (funnel trap, C. E. Seibert). Madison Co., 4-vi-22-vii-89 (funnel trap, D. L. Gustafson).

Specimens of the type series lack a median ocellus, “probably a good specific character,” according to the original description (Beal, 1967, Misc. Publ. Ent. Soc. Am. 5(6):281–312). The specimen from northern Idaho lacks a median ocellus. Of

the 26 Montana specimens from adjacent Madison and Gallatin counties, 4 lack a median ocellus, 6 possess a reduced ocellus, and 16 have a fully developed ocellus. Four females taken from Durango, La Plata Co., Colorado, have a median ocellus. A specimen from Evergreen, Jefferson Co., Colorado, which I tentatively assigned to *P. perversa* (Fall) because it possesses a median ocellus (Beal, 1967, *op. cit.*), most certainly also belongs to this species. In other respects specimens of the species fall within the range of variation described for the type series, except that lengths of females vary from 2.7 to 4.0 mm, and the ratio of width (across humeri) to length (of pronotum and elytra) of females varies from 1:2.14 to 1:2.35.

The specimens collected in funnel traps were taken in unbaited Lindgren traps (Michael Ivie, *pers. comm.*). The Durango, Colorado, specimens were taken in a home.—R. S. Beal, Jr., 1094 Pine County Court, Prescott, Arizona 86303.

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A SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTION FOR THE INTRODUCED DUNG BEETLE *APHODIUS* (*OTOPHORUS*) *HAEMORRHODIALIS* (L., 1758)

Aphodius haemorrhoidalis is a bovine dung specialist species which frequently occurs in north and south European grasslands (Dellacasa, 1983; Hanski, 1991; Lumaret and Kirk, 1991). It is one among many other European species accidentally introduced in North America (Blume, 1985). In this continent it is commonly found in the field in dense populations (Kessler and Balsbaugh, 1972; Merrit, 1974; Mohr, 1943).

In 1915 Schaeffer reported *A. haemorrhoidalis* for the first time in New Jersey, United States (in Woodruff, 1973). About 1940 this species enlarged its geographical range to New York, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, North Carolina, South Carolina and Illinois. In 1960 it was collected in Kentucky and Massachusetts; and in British Columbia and Florida in 1967. This last record is the southernmost and it possibly represents the initial dispersal of this beetle southward (Woodruff, *op. cit.*). According to Brown (1967) who reported it from British Columbia, *A. haemorrhoidalis* had already spread to the northwest. Recently it has also been reported from Nebraska (Ratcliffe, 1991).

On September 29, 1993 we have caught two specimens of this species trapping with cow dung in pasturelands at the state of Durango (Mexico): El Tapado (Biosphere